Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Aquilegia Canadensis, L., var. *Phippenii.*—Flowers salmon colored, leaves lighter green; transplanted to the garden it seeded freely and invariably produced its like. Discovered by Mr. G. D. Phippen in a ravine in Salem pastures, about 1844. Found again in the same locality by the present writer, 1875 and by Mr. David Waters in 1880. A white variety was detected by Mr. Abraham Bosson (1854) among red Columbines, but did not prove hardy on being transplanted. (See "Notice of three varieties of native Columbines," Proc. E. I. Vol. I, 1856, p. 268). The "Notice of three varieties of the native Columbines" in the Essex Institute Proceedings of 1856 is by Rev. John L. Russell and possesses much interest. One was a double flowered form, another the white variety which, transplanted to a garden, perished "after growing two or three years," and the third was the one above referred to.

Mr. Britton's description perfectly coincides with the specimens in our herbarium and my recollection of them in the living state. The fact that seeds "produced their like" is of special interest. As the plant was, so far as I knew, local and as Mr. Phippen was its discoverer, and had made many interesting experiments on this and other Columbines, I was led to connect his name with the variety in the list of county plants.

Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Phippen who says that hundreds of seedlings of this peculiar variety have been cultivated in his and his brother's gardens continuously for forty years and more to the present time, and that watchfulness among the numerous progeny for a more intense color became unnecessary, when at least ten years ago, his nephew, E. A. Phippen, brought home a root with pure yellow flowers from the same locality "Columbine Hill" which has continued to propagate itself and flowered freely the past year.

SALEM, April 9, 1888. JOHN ROBINSON.

[Prof. Tenney's name, published in 1867, antedates the one given the plant by Mr. Robinson.—EDS.]

Saxifraga Virginiensis, Michx., var. pentadecandra, Sterns.

A year ago I recorded in the BULLETIN, (Vol. xiv, p. 122), the discovery near the east shore of Manhattan Island, about on a line with 160th Street, of an apetalous form of *Saxifraga Virginiensis*. In two plants out of a dozen the five petals, in fully half the flowers, had been regularly converted into stamens, making the total number fifteen, five single ones alternating with five anteposed pairs. Visiting the station again this spring, (May 6th), I found three more of these apetalous saxifragas, agreeing exactly with those previously collected, although none of them was so perfectly developed as the best of last year's specimens. Hardly more than one or two of the flowers displayed the full fifteen stamens, and many had fewer than ten, though even in these the characteristic anteposed pairs occasionally occurred. In the three plants in question, there were no indications at all of normal petals ; in a fourth, however, with the taller stem and looser flower cluster of the specific type, a great many of them were white and obviously petaloid, and yet much reduced in size and in some cases with partially formed anther cells. This transition state is very common in many plants where stamens are turning into petals. The interest in this case arose from the fact that here the much rarer change of petals into stamens was actually and visibly taking place. The discovery of these additional specimens strengthens my opinion that a saxifrage of this apetalous fifteen-stamened form, occurring by chance, matured seeds from which the plants collected in two successive years were produced. To my mind we have here a very curious and interesting, though as yet scarcely successful, attempt on the part of nature to establish a good variety by perpetuating what must have been originally a mere teratological variation.

E. E. STERNS.

Rules for the Botanical Exchange Club.

It having been decided to organize the American Botanical Exchange in connection with the National Herbarium in the Department of Agriculture, the Botanist of the Department will act as Director of the Exchange, and the following rules will be followed in its managemet, until further notice.

1. Persons desiring specimens are required to contribute a number regarded as equivalent in value to those called for. The specimens wanted in return may be selected when the others are sent or at any time afterward.